FRANCE.

The Assembly Prepared for a Day of Excitement.

A STORMY MOVEMENT FOR DISSOLUTION.

The Ministry in a Critical Condition.

VERSAILLES, July 7, 1874. The Assembly has postponed until to-morrow discussion on the interpellation in relation to the suspension of the Union

PARTY BALANCING. M. Lebrun's interpellation was postponed until to-morrow in furtherance of a pian to break up the coalition of the Left with the legtimists. It was hoped that the report of the committee on Larocheloucauld's proposition might be coupled with the interpellation to-morrow, as upon the former subject the two parties are wide apart. The Assembly, however, by a majority of 100 today refused to hear anything of Larocheloucauld's

A CABINET MEASURE PASSED. The Assembly to-day passed the Municipal Elec-

MOTION FOR A DISSOLUTION. It is understood that M. Raoul Duval, a monarchist, intends to move to-morrow that the Na-

tional Assembly be dissolved. THE MINISTERIAL SITUATION STILL CRITICAL. The position of the ministry becomes critical. The moderate and extreme Left, with 120 legitimists,

are now united against it. A MONABCHIST MOVEMENT QUASHED. The Committee of Parliamentary Initiative has rejected M. de Larochefoucauld's monarchical proposition.

M. Rouher Likely To Be Prosecuted.

PARIS, July 7, 1874. The Judge who investigated the proceedings of the Central Bonapartist Committee is reported to have applied to the Assembly for authorization to

ENGLAND.

Fatal Collision on a Railway.

There was a collision on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway this morning by which five persons were killed and several hurt. WEATHER REPORT.

The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty. LONDON, July 8-5:30 A. M.

The morning Standard, reviewing the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and says, if adopted, "it will establish a separate North American Zollverein in regard to all essential articles of trade between the States and the Dominion, excluding England from Canadian markets, like a foreign and less favored nation. The Canadian irontier will be virtually obliterated, and the absorption of the British North American provinces by the United States becomes only a question of time.'

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8-1 A. M. Probabilities.

FOR NEW ENGLAND AND THE MIDDLE STATES IN-CREASING CLOUDINESS AND RAIN WILL PREVAIL, WITH SOUTHEAST TO SOUTHWEST WINDS, STATIONARY OR BISING TEMPERATURE AND FALLING BAROMETER. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States generally clear weather, in the interior light rains, near the Florida and eastern Gulf coast stationary or rising temperature and slight changes in the

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally clear and very warm weather, with southeast to southwest winds and stationary barometer.

For the take region and the northern portions of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois rain will prevail, with south or west winds, a slight fall of temperature and continued low barometer. For Missouri and Iowa partly cloudy and very

warm weather, southeast to southwest winds, falling barometer and light rains north of the lower Missouri Valley.

The Weather in this City Yesterday The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-lour hours,

the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

1873, 1874.

3 A. M. 64 62 3:50 P M 85 86 6 A. M. 64 64 6 P M 77 80 9 A. M. 69 69 9 P M 70 74 12 M. 74 78 12 P M 63 72 Average temperature yesterday 72% Average temperature for corresponding date 18st year 71%

A TERRIFIC HURRICANE.

NAPANEE, Ont., July 7, 1874. A terrific hurricane of wind and rain passed over this place this aiternoon, lasting twenty minutes. Considerable damage was done in the town and vicinity. A number of buildings were unroofed, trees were uproofed, and fences, &c., levelled to the ground.

ANOTHER HAIL STORM.

WINGHANA, Ont., July 7, 1874. The most severe hall storm for many years ocweighed from one to two ounces. The damage in the village is confined to window glass, though in the country the crops have suffered to a great extent.

RIOT AT A CIRCUS. Fight Between the Performers and a Body of Lumbermen-Wagons Destroyed-Interposition of the Authori-

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 7, 1874. A serious riot occurred in Frederickton last night, on the occasion of a performance of Lent's Circus. A large number of lumbermen were present, and, some dispute arising at the ticket ice on the subject of change, a row took place, which ended in the circus people drawing re volvers and firing among the crowd. This, instead of intimidating, only served to incense those present, and as fast as those wounded were carried away others took their places till the circus people were overpowered, and some of their wagons were run into the river. At this time the riot assumed

sumed

AN ALARMING ASPECT.

The fire bells were rung, and the Mayor, with a body of special constables, hastily sworn in, after some trouble succeeded in clearing the ground. Thirteen of the circus men were arrested. It being rumored this morning that the circus was about to leave for St. Stephen, a large body of lumbermen assembled at the station, threatening to tear up the rails. An injunction from the Supreme Court, however, being served in time the circus was detained till a full investigation can be made. Much excitement prevails over the affair.

THE RIO GRANDE BORDER.

Cortina, the Bandit, Again Mayor of Matamoras.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 7, 1874. The News has a special from Brownsville which says:-"United States Consul Wilson, from Mata moras, states that the Legislature of Tamaulipas has reinstated Cortina as Mayor of that city. The news caused considerable excitement, and Cor-tina's friends are jubiant. Governor Canales op-posed the reinstatement of Cortina.

> ELOPEMENT OF A WIFE. The Husband in Hot Pursuit.

The wife of a grocer doing business in this city. named Hotchkiss, eloped to-day with a man named william Washburn. The wife took with her \$1,000 in money and a gold watch and chain. The husband believing the parties had fied to Chicago telegraphed to that place for their arrest and left on the first trans pursuit.

CUBA.

BAVANA, July 7, 1874. A draft of the proposed decree laying the new five per cent tax on the riches of the island has been telegraphed to Madrid for the approval of the home government.

News From the Cuban Lines Direct-Interview With Colonel Carlos M. Cespedes-His Escape From the Spaniards and Mission to New York-The Manner of President Cespedes' Death.

Colonel Carlos M. Cespedes, the eldest son of the late President of free Cuba, arrived in New Kork on Friday evening last from Kingston, Jamaica Colonel Cespedes left the shores of his native Cuba on the 6th of last month, and after being buffeted about by wind and wave for the space of two and a-half days in an open canoe, succeeded in landing near Falmouth, Jamaica, being unable to reach St. Ann's Bay, the usual place of landing from Cuban blockade runners. Colonel Cespedes was accompanied in his perilous voyage by the licentiate Don Joaquin Castilianos, a patriot who belongs to the town of Bayamo, two children and six seamen. While at sea the party luckily escaped the observation of Spanish gunboats and made the hazard ous run without any mishap. As the Irali craft was supplied with jutia and boulates the adventurous patriot and his companions escaped the pangs of hunger which many others going the same way have felt keenly enough.

Colonel Cespedes reports that he left the camp of Major General Calixto Garcia Iñiguez on the 6th of May at Jiguani, on the Cauto River. On the 3d of that month an action had been fought between 200 Cubans, under Colonel Limbano Sanchez, and about 250 Spaniards. The action was commenced by a Spanish guerilla force of twenty-five men, who were speedily captured or dispersed by the Cubans. The Spaniards sent reinforcements from Jiguant to the scene of action, but these arriving too late to succor the guerilla band gave battle to the patriots. The battle lasted from two o'clock P. M. until night, when both parties withdrew

without any decided advantage on either side. Hardly a week passes in which skirmishes of more or less importance do not occur in some of the camps. The Cubans are every day acquiring strength and increasing the number and efficiency Department, from which Colonel Cespedes has

Department, from which Colonel Cespedes has just come, that the Gubans had passed the trocha of Camaguay; and that they are making rapid HEADWAY IN THE GINCO VILLAS district, which, years ago, was reported to have been completely subdued by the pacificator General Portilla. The want of arms and ammunition are still obstacles in the way of speedy success. Colonel Cespedes was with his illustrious lather, the late President of Free Cuba, when ne met his death. The President had been staying for some two months after his deposition at a place called San Lorenzo, in the Sierra Maestra, about eight leagues from Cambute, District of Santiago de Chuef Magistrate was Walting For His Passport,

coas, on the south side of the island. The depo-ed Chief Magistrate was

WAITING FOR HIS PASSPORT,
which he expected soon to receive from the new government that had replaced him, he having made up his mind to leave the island for a season. The ex-President was in the habit of visiting a family who lived in a ranch or hut about 100 yards from that occupied by himself and his son, the narrator. He was in the habit of teaching their letters to some children belonging to the family whom he visited, and was ture occupied with one of the boys on his knee when the place was surrounded by about 300 Spanlards, in three different detachments, and firing commenced at once about the ranch, where the President was. Colonel Cespedes rushed to the assistance of his father, but the hut where he was being now entirely surrounded by the enemy it became impossible for him to get there. The Spanlards opened a heavy fire, and a considerable number of the soldiers pursued the Colonel. He was obliged to abandon the place, fighting his way as best he could. The Colonel then made for Brazos Excandido, a place about three leagues off, where he expected to get some reinforcements with which to return and attempt the rescue of his father. It must be remembered that Cespedes was without escort or troops of any kind and unguarded, except by his son and their servants. Colonel Cespedes was unable to return to the scene of action until five o'clock on the morning of the next day (February 27), at which time the Spanlarcs were leaving the place. The distracted son had been able to get together but some half dozen soldiers with which

heen able to get together but some half dozen soldiers with which

TO DO BATTLE FOR HIS FATHER'S LIFE.

In the meantime the Spaniards had burned the ranches and razed their irall timbers to the ground. It was only then that Colonel Cespedes learned his bereavement, for he still thought that his lather might have escaped by some other avenue through the woods. But here, while reconnoitering, one of the Celonel's men lound the President's clothing near to the burned hut where he fell. The articles found were his pants, coat, vest and hat, so that the body must have been taken away in an almost nude state. A portion of the clothing was burned and torn. The watch and other valuable articles of the deceased patriot, as well as the portraits of his bereaved wife and children, were gone and in possession of the Spaniards. The remainder of the clothing which escaped the flames and the jury of the Spanish soldiery Colonel Cespedes has brought with him to New York. The wound which must have proved latal to the heroic Caspedes was in his left breast and from a pistol ball. Colonel Cespedes thinks that when the President found escape to be impossible he used his own revolver with fatal effect against himself rather than fall into the hands of against himself rather than fall into the hands of

sible he used his own revolver with fatal effect against himself rather than fall into the hands of the Spaniards. It is suspected that President Cespedes was betrayed into the hands of the Spaniards of the Spa

EXPLOSION ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis, Mo., July 7, 1874. The steamer Belle, of Jefferson, running on the Osage River, when about three miles from Jefferson city, last night exploded her boilers and is a total loss. A. A. Hibbard, captain; Alexander Stewart, pilot, and John F. Keily, passenger, were scaled, but it is not known how badly. Two col-ored deck hands are missing and are supposed to have been drowned.

> RAILROAD BUILDINGS BURNED. FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 7, 1874.

stroyed by fire this evening, and also their contents. The loss is between \$12,000 and \$15,000. It is supposed the fire originated from sparks from a locomotive. A PLOUBING MILL BURNED.

The Michigan Central Railroad depot and freight

house, at Grand Rapids, Mich., were totally de-

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 7, 1874. A fire at Dundee, Mich., on Sunday morning, destroyed the large flouring mill of Parton & Stowell. The loss is \$15,000; insurance \$8,000.

TUMBLER WORKS DESTROYED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 7, 1874. A special despatch from Rochester, Pa., says that at an early hour this morning the works of the Rochester Tumbler Company at that place were totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$60,000, but is nearly covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

PLANING MILL DESTROYED. CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 7, 1874. The planing mill of Messrs, Ketz & Bush, at Fort Wayne, Ind., was burned at noon to-day. Loss, \$15,000; no insurance.

INCENDIARISM IN A WORKHOUSE.

LOWELL, Mass., July 7, 1874. An attempt was made yesterday by Bridget Morrison, a girl fitteen years old, who is serving a sentence at the Workhouse, to burn that institu-tion. She set fire to a mattress in a room where there were half a dozen bed, all of which were in a blaze when discovered.

SUICIDE OF A PHYSICIAN.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7, 1874. Dr. J. R. Jennings, a prominent physician of Nashville, Tenn., committed suicide at the hotel at Narragansett pier, this morning. His niece, the daughter of Governor Wise, of Virginia, was with him at the pier.

THE INDIAN TRAITORS.

Horrible Murders Committed by Cheyennes, Comanches and Kiowas in the Indian Territory-Teamsters Burned and Scalped-The St Joseph Massacre-Outrages Upon Canadians Aeross the Border.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1874. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received the following important telegram to-day, bringing news of a serious outbreak among the Indians in the Indian Territory :-

OSAGE CITY, Kan., July 7, 1874. Hon. E. P. SMITH, Commissioner, Washington:-Just arrived from the Caeyenne and Arapahoe Agency, on the north fork of the Canadian River. Hostile Cheyennes, Comanches and Kiowas made their appearance in the vicinity of the agency on the 2d inst., and on the same day killed and scalped William Watkins, thirty miles north of the agency. Five war parties seemed moving in the direction of the trail from the agency to Caldweil, Kan. I at once despatched a courier to Fort Sill for troops to protect the agency, which were temporarily granted. On the ning of the 5th we mustered a small party of employés to escort me through to Caldwell. Hostile Indians had been seen at King Fisher's Ranche proceeding north. We took all the men and stock to Lee and Revnoid's ranche, on Turkey Creek, and on the 2d inst, the Indians attacked this ranche, but were repulsed, getting only some horses.

FOUR MEN MURDERED BY THE ROADSIDE. Four miles north of Parker's ranche we found four men-Patrick Hennessey, George Fand, Thomas Callaway and one unknown-lying in the road murdered. They had three wagons loaded with sugar and coffee for Agent Haworth, all of which was destroyed or taken away. All the men were scalped. Hennessey had been tied to his wagon and burned. The fire was still burning. We gave them a hasty burial, and proceeded to the next ranche. Here we found teamsters, stages &c., concentrated. They reported the party of about 100 having passed north and east that morning. The ranchemen had beaten them off. We took a woman and child from this place and gave the men all the ammunition we could spare. The next ranche we reached after dark. The Indians had gone into camp four miles east in Skeleton Creek. I advised all the ranchemen and freigntmen to abandon their places, which they did, and by making good use of the night we reached Caldwell yesterday. We found Lamin's ox train at Pond Creek, twenty-five miles south of Caldwell, and fear this train, loaded with subsistence for the three agencies, will be captured, as we saw nine hostile Indians in that vicinity, and the party had only three guns. My chief clerk is in command of the party. There are now but two ranches occupied on this road, and we fear their fate before help can reach them. I have no doubt the Indians will clean everything until repulsed. This is their proclamation.

TROOPS ASKED FOR. I have offered my own life in passing through their lines to save others, and now I ask and shall expect to receive at once two or three companies of cavalry-one to be stationed at Baker's ranche to protect government interests on this road, and one at the agency. These troops should be transported as quickly as possible to Wichita by rail. No hostile Indians shall be quartered at the agency, and I must have the troops to back it up. Let the hostile element be struck, and with such power as shall make the work quick and effectual. I now go to Leavenworth, awaiting instructions and ready to go with General Pope.

JOHN D. MILES, Indian Agent. MR, MILES IS A QUAKER,

and considered by the interior Department to be a cool and thoroughly reliable agent. His request for troops has been endorsed and recommended for immediate attention by the military authorities of the War Department. The hostile Indians referred to are estimated to number 2,000, comprising about one-fourth of the Chevenne, Kiowa and Arapahoe tribes. It will be remembered that ssioner Smith last year recommended that these tribes, who had then been raiding extensively in Texas, should be brought into thorough subjection and compelled to give up their raiding leaders. This was done, and the trouble now proceeds from the same turbulent portion of the tribes, three-fourths of whom are peaceably located at the Fort Sill reservation, where also Satanta, Big Tree and their other prominent chiefs still remain in compliance with their agree-

THE ST. JOSEPH MASSACRE. The following despatch was received to-day at the Army Headquarters from General Drum, Assistant Adjutant General at Chicago :-

telegraphs that about 100 Cathead Sioux appeared at St. Joseph, a settlement about twenty miles west of Pembina, killed one family of six or eight persons and burned several houses. The commanding officer at Pembina sent one company to the scene of the massacre, and Colonel Green to graphed him to call on all citizens of Pembina and vicinity, who want to aid in their own protection, to come in mounted: they will then be armed and officered and made useful, deeming this course better than to loan arms and ammunition to irre sponsible parties. I have cautioned Colonel Green to be very careful how he invoives the government in calling for citizens to organize."

Indian Outrages Across the British Border-Statement of the American Consul.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1874. James W. Taylor, United States Consul at Winnipeg, British North America, under date of June 10, writes to the Secretary of State that about the 1st of May three residents of Manitoba, who were trading with the Indians for furs at White Mud River, near Wood Mountain, were met by a party of eight men, led by one Charles Hart, and representing themselves to be authorized by the Marshal of Manitoba. They seized 700 buffalo robes and the effects of the traders on the ground that they were trading with smuggled goods in American territory.

Consul Taylor had written a letter to the Marshal

of Manitoba to ascertain whether Hart was acting under legal authority, being of the impression that it was a pretext for robbery. The locality in question is near the unascertained boundary north of Fort Benton, but it is generally supposed to be on

The United States Collector of Customs at Pembins and the United States Marshal of Dakota Territory state that the proceedings were without their authority.

The Comanches and Apaches Murdering and Robbing in Colorado-The Settlers Arming.

Bands of Comanche and Apache Indians are depredating thirty to sixty miles southeast of nere, on the Cimarron. They have killed two Americans named Buthe and Chase and three Mexicans, and taken one Mexican woman prisoner. They attacked a Mexican train yesterday, and fought all day, but were driven off ultimately. Up to this time they have stolen 400 head of horses.

Men and ammunition are sent forward from here as fast as horses can be procured.

THE CHESS CONGRESS.

Report of Games Played Yesterday. CHICAGO, Ill., July 7, 1874. The Chess Congress convened here has decided not to allow the publication of games at present. as the members judge it will injure the sale of a book they contemplate issuing, with a full report of the games played at this meeting. To-day six

games were played, with

THE FOLLOWING RESULT.

Captain McKenzie, of New York, defeated Max
Judd, of St. Louis; another game between the
same parties was a draw. H. Hosmer, of Chicago,
won two games from Herman Kinnicott,
of Dunstan, Ill. General Condon, of Philadelpoia, won a game from F. Perrin, of
New York; a second game is pending. Frederick
Bock, of Chicago, won a game from F. H. Elder, of
Detroit; a second game is pending. Fray will be
resumed to-m-row. This evening the Johowing
gentlemen were chosen a committee to draft a
constitution for the National Association:—
Messis, W. W. Curran, W. C. Spencer, J. A. Congdon, H. Hosmer and A. W. Sanson.

THE SURF METROPOLIS.

The Chief of the Nation in His Ocean Villa-President Grant Takes a Ride-The Reign of Peace at the Favorite Metropolitan Watering Place.

LONG BRANCH, July 7, 1874. Nothing could be more inviting to one burden with the cares of a great nation than the pretty little cottage wherein at present reposes the Chief Magistrate of the great Republic. Nothing also can be more typical of true republican simplicity than this humble mansion with its unpretending exterior and neatly kept grounds, and many strangers at the Branch are puzzled to know which is the Presidential mansion, and incredulous when it is pointed out. The habits of the distinguished tumate of the cottage in question are quite in keeping with its unpretending character. It seems him a refuge from the turmoil and burly burly of political life and national affairs and a sanctum from the L gans, Mortous and Butlers of the seething capital. One may feel a pardonable pride in the stanch spirit of democratic ideas in this country and the absence of everthing in the line of pretension in this seat of government by the sea. There are no helever to mark the difference between the cottage and its numerous neighbors. Around it, at a very short distance, are far more pretentious buildings with grounds thickly decorated with statuary, &c. But, save the ensign of the country that waves from a flagstaff in front of the house, looking seaas bare as when naught was known of Long Brauch as bare as when naught was known of Long Branen but a stray New York visitor or a couple of Barnegat Wreckers. The President has remained in strict sectusion since als arrival at his seaside cottage, except when this morning he rode down ocean avenue on a magnificent gray horse. Even then the well bred politicies of the visitors at the Branch, and there were some hundreds out at the Branch, and there were some hundreds out at the time, contented themselves with a casual ghance and a lew aside remarks. The deluge of politicians and Western Congressmen has not yet faily set in, and the sordier of Appoination may now enjoy his other cum disputate without intrusion.

This watering piace, although crowded on Sun-

is ottam cam dignitate without intrusion.

This watering place, although crowded on Sunday last, was singularly barren of visitors to-day. Even the races, with all their attractions, seemed inadequate to fill the hotel registers. Consequently the average clerk was in a process of mere semi-inflation, and was disposed to unbend from his awful dignity to answer one question out of a dozen. The enormous increase in cottages for the past couple of seasons has much to do with this, and the lacilities offered to patrons of the course enabling them to leave and return to New York on the same day may also be legarded as a cause. The bands at the various hotels last night could scarcely attract over a half dozen couples at each scarcely attract over a half dozen couples at each place. The comet was a more poweriui magnet, many of the guests preferring to sit outside on the bind and discuss the celestial visitor and its tail. The Branca being now provided with all the modern improvements, a theatre, of course, is in order. Near the railroad an establishment of that kind, leaning towards negro mustrelsy, in which the majority of the performers have fittle need to black their faces, is in full blast. So is the sewing machine agent, the patent medicine man, the lung tester, the weigning machine and the bailoon vendor.

dor.

A drive through the outlying districts, further removed from the sea, orings the visitor amid the haunts of the dramatic profession. The shining lights of the stage have chosen cosy little nooks in the woods for their summer vacations, and one may learn lessons in farming and the raising of chickens and calves from some of our most brilliant stars, known only in the winter through the medium of a Thespian binocular.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1874. Major G. W. Schofield is relieved from his tem porary assignment to duty at the Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, to take effect on the 15th inst. Captain William A. Marge, of the Ordnance

Department, is granted two months leave of an sence.

Major Charles G. Sawteille is relieved from duty at Philadelphia and ordered to duty in New York city as District Quartermaster; Captain John F. Rogers, Military Storekeeper, is assigned to take charge temporarily of Sawteile's duties in Philadelphia; Assistant Surgeons Leonard W. Loring and John V. Laucerdale are relieved from duty in the military division of the Atlantic and ordered respectively to Arizona and Missouri; Assistant Surgeons Justus M. Brown and Philip F. Harvey are ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic for assignment to duty.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the Iron-Clad Fleet at Pensa cols-No Yellow Fever Yet? PENSACOLA, July 4, 1874.

The anniversary of the National Independer brought into our port the iron-clad fleet from Key West, which had been expected here for some days.

The monitor Canonicus, in tow of the tug Pinta. was the first to arrive. Then came the Manhattan, in tow of the Brooklyn; followed by the Saugus, towed by the Ossipee. The Mahopac arrived at noon, in tow of the Shawmut, and there is one monitor missing, the Ajax, which started in tow of the Kansau. After leaving Key West, on June 30, the vessels

After leaving Key West, on June 30, the vessels had fine weather for two days and it then became storny and rainy. Water flooded the decks and the heavy seas seemed to threaten to bury them entirely under the waves. It was a voyage which will be remembered by many for its imminent dangers.

The monitors will all go out of commission here after they have transerred their stores and crews to other vessels.

There is no yellow fever here at present. ing of the Union Pacific Railroad by the 100th me-

Washington, July 7, 1874. Captain John H. Upshur is ordered to duty as Executive at the naval station at New London, Conn., on the 10th inst. Paymaster Frank Crosbs to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. Paymaster D. B. Batione to the receiving ship In-dependence, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, on September I. Assistant Engineer E. G. Allen to temporory duty connected with a trial of the ma-chinery of the Tennessee.

septemoer i. Assistant Engineer E. G. Alien to temporory duty connected with a trial of the machinery of the Tennessee.

Captain J. C. Beaumont is detached from the command of the Powhatan on the 15th inst. and ordered as a member of the Board of Inspection; Captain James E. Jewett, from the Board of Inspection on the 15th inst. and ordered to the command of the Powhatan on the 15th inst.; Lleutenant Commander S. W. Terry, from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to the Naval Academy; Assistant Surgeon M. D. Jones, from the Benicia, on her arrival at San Francisco, and ordered to proceed home and report arrival; Assistant Surgeon John H. Hall, from the Naval Hospital at Cheisea, Mass., and ordered to the Benicia, at San Francisco; Chief Engineer A. S. Green, from duty connected with experiments on steam boilers, and ordered to continue his present duties at Newburg, N. Y.; Passed Assistant Engineer George M. Green, from special duty, and ordered to duty connected with steam boiler experiments at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 11th inst.; Assistant Engineer N. H. Lamdin, from the Sangua, and ordered to the Mannattan. Commander A. V. Reed, having been detached from the command of the Kansas on the 20th uit., is placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant Commander E. H. Miller was detached from the Kansas on the 20th uit., is placed on waiting orders.

THE COLORED MURDERERS. Reconciliation of Rosentine and Moody at Harrisburg-Their Confession.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 7, 1874.
The confessions made by the colored murderers, osentine and Moody, who are to be executed here on Thursday next, having conflicted in some here on Thursday next, having conflicted in some details as to the manner in which they murdered Mr. Behm, their spiritual advisers, Revs. Sheling and Baxter, succeeded this morning in effecting a reconciliation between them, and their statements now agree. They shook hands and stated they inly forgave each other and entertained no hard leelings against any one. They expressed themselves as being satisfied their time was short and a perfect readliness to die. Rosentine appears in good spirits. Moody seems less composed.

KILLED ON SHIPBOARD. BOSTON, July 7, 1874.

George S. Peach, master of the schooner St. Mary, of Provincetown, during a recent passage from Gloucester to that port, had a difficulty with his cook, King Rogers, and knocked him down with an oar, from which injury Rogers subse-quently died. Captain Peach is said to have acted in self-defence.

A BURGLAR KILLED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 7, 1874. William Johnston, under arrest for burglary at Yellow Springs, Ohio, made a murderous assault yesterday upon Town Marshal Hommelin, who, in seli-defence, shot and killed Johnston.

ALLEGED MURDERER EXTRADITED.

HAMILTON, Ont., July 6, 1874. Henry Lewis was brought before Judge Ambrose for extradiuon, on a charge of attempted murder by running a train off the track on the Little Mami Raliway, in Ohio. After the examination of witnesses the Judge decided that a sufficient case had been made out, and the papers were sent to Ottawa for the Governor General's approval.

WASHINGTON, MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Inauguration of Reforms in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1874. Reforms Begun in the District of Co-

lumbia. Messrs, Dennison, Blow and Ketchum, the newly appointed Commissioners of the District of Columbia, having completed their preliminary examina tion of the affairs of the District, have unanimously agreed upon a general system of retrenchment. This afternoon they promulgated a series of orders, which will immediately effect the following changes in the District offices of the government:-The accounts and duties of the Auditor of the Board of Public Works are transferred to the Auditor of the District; those of the Assessor of the Board of Public Works are transferred to the Superintendent of Assessments and to the Collector of the District, the Assessor of the Board of Public Works having heretolore performed the duties both of assessment and collection of taxes for special improvements. The books and accounts of the Treasurer of the Board of Public Works are transferred to the Comptroller of the District, and all moneys and securities now in the treasury of the Board are directed deposited in the Treasury of the United States, subject to the order of the Commissioners. The Surveyor of the District and the Inspector and Tapper of Water Mains are placed under the orders of the Engineer of the Commission, Lieutenant Hoxie, of the United States Corps of Engineers. All other officers and employes of the Board of Public Works are discharged. These number about 130 and include superintendents, assistant engineers, clerks, &c., some whom, however, are reappointed. In the reorganisation of the Engineer's Department the offices of Register and Deputy Register of the District are abelished, their duties being devolved on the present Comptreller of the District. offices and functions of public printer, three deputy collectors of taxes and Deputy Auditor are totally abolished. The offices of Secretary and Treasurer of the Fire Department and of Public Schools are also abolished, and their duties, so far as they relate to disbursements, are imposed on the Comptroller of the District. The care and supervision of all the public buildings occupied by the government of the District are committed to Engineer of the Commission. The hours of business for all the district omcers ordered to be from nine to four o'clock. increase of compensation will be allowed to those officers on whom additional duties are imposed by these orders. The office of the Treasurer of the District of Columbia is also abolished, the Commissioners intending to make the United states Treasury the depository of all funds coming

Paying the Debts of the Defunct Distriet Government.

into their possession. General William Birney, o

Philadelphia, is appointed Assistant District At-

The new District Commissioners had another long session to-day and continued their investigation into the affairs of the late district government. Telegrams were sent to Morton. Co., the First National Bank of New York and other banks where loans have been hypothecated by the late District government, notifying them been ascertained that it will require about \$225,000 to pay the interest due on the 1st inst., \$475.000 to redeem the securities pledged, and nearly \$600,000 to pay the clerical force and workmen of the late District government, thus exhausting nearly all of the appropriation of \$1,300,000 made at the last session of Congress.

Organization of the Wheeler Exploring
Expedition—Its Scientific Objects.

The following are the latest particulars about the geographical exploration and surveys west of

the 100th meridian:—

The Wheeler expedition is taking the field. It will concentrate at Pueblo, Col., about the 15th inst, moving thence in three separate divisions, which will occupy portions of Southwestern Colorado and Northern New Mexico. The principal portion of the area to be occupied lies south of the thirty-eighth parallel of north latitude, in the vicinity of the Rio San Juan and northern taries of the Rio Grande, Rio Chama, Pecos and the Canadian, a region especially interesting, because of the routes of communication pushing forward toward Northern New Mexico and Arizona and the mineral developments coming into prominence through late prospecting. In addition to these main portions of the expedition, two astronomical parties-one in charge of Mr. John H. Clark, astronomer, with one assistant at the observatory at with two assistants, will determine the astronomi cal co-ordinates at Las Vegas and Cimmeron, New Mexico; Sidney Barracks, Julesburg and the cross

in Nebraska, a special party, to consist of Professor E. D. Cape, Paleontologist and Naturalist, and Dr. H. C. Yarrow, in charge of the natural history branch of the survey, and one assistant, will visit certain specified areas in the valleys of the Canadian River, Rio Pecos, Rio Grande and Rio San Juan. Professor Cape is well known for his extensive researches in the domain of Vertebrate Paleontology, and is following out his line of denarkation between extinct vertebrate and invertebrate fossil remains. The main division will consist of Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, in charge; Lieutenant C. W. Whipple, assistant, and six civilian assistants. The first party of division No. 1 to consist of Lieutenant William M. Marshall, Engineer Corps, in charge, with three civilian assistants; the second party, to consist of Second Lieutenant Rogers Birnie, in charge, and five civilian assistants. The second division-First party, First Lieutenant Philip M. Price, Corps of Engineers, in charge, and four civilian assistants; second party, Second Lieutenant S. E. Blunt, Thir teenth United States infantry, in charge, with

three civilian assistants. A special party, consisting of Dr. J. T. Rothrock. botanist; H. W. Henshaw, ornithologist, and one assistant, took the field in May and are operating in portions of Eastern Arizona and Western New Mexico. The above expedition is made up of nine different parties and covers a very wide and extensive field, and its contributions will augment the geographical inquiries that are now being made throughout the world. The Changes in the Treasury Depart-

ment. Mr. James Gilfillan has declined the appointment of principal clerk in charge of the Appointment Bureau in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and accepted the position of Chief Clerk of the Treasurer's office.

GEORGIA POLITICS. Alexander H. Stephens Declines a Re-Election on Account of Ill-Health.

Augusta, July 7, 1874. In response to a letter from a number of citizons Alexander H. Stephens announces his determination not to be a candidate for re-election to Congress on account of failing health. If he does not improve during the summer he will resign his seat in the present Congress in time for the unexpired term to be filled at the same time that the election shall be held for a member to represent the dis-trict in the next Congress. Mr. Stephens is so feeble from an attack of rhemmatism as to have been able to be out of doors but twice in six weeks.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS' APPEAL

ALBANY, N. Y., July 7, 1874. At a meeting here to-day, it was decided upon issuing an appeal to the prohibitionists of the State, urging them to a speedy organization and an edective canvass for the coming campaign.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 7, 1874. The junior prize declamation at Bowdoin College occurred this evening. The church was well College boards met this eternoon and are in session this evening. It is not probable that any definite action will be taken before to-morrow or Tungaday. filled, every available seat being occupied. The

Charles XII. has appeared on the Detroit stage. The Schumann troupe has made quite a su

at Boston. Metinac and Halevy are about producing a five act comedy at the Variétés.

Buckstone will open the Haymarket, London in October, with "Lord Churchmouse." The Vokes are showing the people of Chicago

how much fun one may have in a log. O'Keefe's "Wild Oats" has been produced at the Boston Museum as part of the summer pro-

A benefit performance at the Olympic in aid of the Beliew fund was given under the auspices of Miss Lotu Wilmot.

Paul Dufour has written a very amusing one-act vandeville entitled "The Tree de Mueta." It has been well received. Mr. Robert Buchanan's three-act blank verse

comedy, "A Madcap Prince," will be produced as the London Baymarket. At the London Gaiety Mr. Charles Mathews has appeared in "A Nice Firm," excellently supported

by Mr. Aythur Cecil, specially engaged. The French translation of Bondicanitta "Arrah Na Pogue"-"Jean in Poste," is about to be reproduced at the Poste St. Martin Theatre, Paris

The London stage has lost the well known actress, Miss Nelly Power, now Mrs. Barnett, is a severe blow for the burlesque of the day. The Société des Auteurs et Compositions bos elected M. Mosuet President. Paul Féval, Des landes and Camille Doucet are Vice Preside ets.

that, "to prevent confusion of pames," he will The Globe Theatre, New Orleans, will open next season under the management of Mr. Kittredge, formerly treasurer of the Academy of Music in that

Charles Neville, a London actor, has announced

The next novelty at the London Strand will be the return of Miss Lydia Thompson, for whose especial behoof "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" is to be revived.

On the return of Mr. and Mrs. Florence to New York, fixed for August 1, per the Scotia, they will appear in a new play, written expressly for them by Mr. James Albery. "Le Filleut de Pompignac," a four-act comedy of

M. E. de Jahn, has been revived at the Gymnase Dramatique, with MM. Ravel, Landrol and Pujol in the principal characters. Miss Neilson has purchased a piece called

"Ethel" from its English author, J. Mertimer, editor of the London Figuro, and will produce it next "L'Enjant" is the title of a four-act drama, by Mme. Figurer, which has been received at the

Theatre Cluny. Mme. Lacressonière has been especially engaged to play in it. Lecocq's new comic opera, "Girofi Girofia," which has met with enormous success both to London and Brussels, is to be produced in New York next fall by the Aimée troupe. It has not

yet been offered in Paris.

M. Offenbach, the well known opera-bouge composer, brought an action against the theatrical critic of the Pays for calling him a wily Prussian, the friend of Bismarck, and the author of the misfortunes of France, titles to which the plaintiff-had no desire to lay claim. M. Offenbach very gener-ously declined to ask for damages, and the critic was only condemned to pay the costs of the action and the insertion of the judgment in three newspapers, including the Pays,

THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 7, 1874. A cable despatch says the Canadian Wimbledon team has gone to the Attean ranges, where new targets are set up. Captain Mildmay, Secretary of the National Rife Association, is looking to the necessary arrangements for their reception at Wimbledon, where matches commenced yesterday.

DETROIT, Mich., July 7, 1874.

The grand pigeon shooting tournament, open to amateurs only, was commenced this moreing at Driving Park. There were forty-two entries for the first match, and \$340 in cash prizes were divided, viz.:—John C. Long, \$125; H. U. Kennan, \$75; L. H. Hascall, \$60; H. Hawkins, \$30; L. Lee, \$25; W. H. Hall, \$20, and E. B. Hausbleton, \$15. The tournament is to be kept up for

YACHTING NOTES. .Yacht Eddie, O.Y.C., Commodore Hughes, from

New York, passed Whitestone yesterday alternoon, bound East on a cruise. ANOTHER VICTIM. SYRACUSE N. Y., July 7, 1874. Miss Carrie Ostrander, one of the injured in the

Baptist church disaster of June 23, died last evening, making the lourteenth victim.

MAILS FOR EUROPE. The steamship Calabria will leave this port on

Wednesday for Quecustown and Liverpool The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at nine o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europe will be ready at half-past seven o'clock in the

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